THE FRENCH ARMS INQUIRY.

MORE OF MARQUIS CHAMBRUN.

The Confidence Man and the Trial of Place Purchasable Bookkeepers-The "Great Influences" at Work-How He Never Asked Sumner to Make a Resolution-Things Not To Be Answered, "Yes" or "No."

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1872. The Senate Arms Committee met at hair-past ten e'clock and resumed the examination of the Mar-

Mr. Harlan remarked that he was authorized by the Secretary of War to say that he desired the Mar the Secretary of War to say that he desired the shar-quis to be relieved from all restraint in giving his testimony as to any interview they had had at the War Department. The Marquis said that on the 22d of January last, when he had a second interview with the secretary of War, he began his conversa-tion by saying that he should speak to him confi-dentially, when the Secretary replied that there was

NOTHING CONFIDENTIAL IN THE MATTER; and the Secretary Turther said he wanted to have his letter to the Secretary of State spread broadeast. The Marquis said, on the 26th of January F. W. Peck, for Remington & Co., made a proposition to him to examine all the books, papers and letters relating to the transactions of Remington & Sons. He was informed by Mr. Peck that Remingpurpose, but not to buy testimony. The gentleman who was present at the interview was A. G. Read. The Marquis saw no reason why he should not make such an examination. He consulted Mr. Belto that business. When he learned that the chief bookkeeper of Remington, Joseph N. Norton, called upon the French Consul and said he was ready to furnish information from his books to show that France had suffered in the contracts for arms, and

for furnishing such information the witness con-lessed that he thought this was something strange. He obtained this intelligence from private letters and from official despatches used in the Place trial. M. Chambran then proceeded to detail his conversa-tion with Sepator Sumner, and spoke of the astances under which he gave the Senator the letter from Remington to Lecesne. Four or five days after this he handed to Sumner the copy of the telegram from Squire to Remington, stating that he (Squire) had GREAT INFLUENCES AT WORK

ASKED FOR A SUM OF MONEY

for him, and two or three days before Sumuer introduced his resolution the Marquis handed to him the letter from the Secretary of War to the Secretary of State. He did not give these papers to Summer for the purpose of asking an investigation, and in no way, directly or indirectly, had he asked SPOKE TO SENATOR SCHURZ

on the subject ten or twelve days before the resclution was introduced; nor did he ask or suggest even remotely that there should be or that he desired an investigation. When the telegram from Paris, dated Pebruary 9, appeared, the witness went to the Charge d'Affaires, who expressed his surprise at it, and said that it such a resolution as that referred to had been passed by the Committee on War Contracts and had been sent to him to present to this government the should not do so, but give his government time to reconsider it. The witness thought that the telegram first appeared in La Patrice. He, however, had not seen that paper, but had

thought that the telegram first appeared in La Patrie. He, however, had not seen that paper, but had SEARCHED IN VAIN TO FIND IT copied in the Independence Beige. The Marquis related that the French government had contracted for twenty-dive batteries of aradiory, which were to be delivered within a certain period of time; but they were not so delivered, and the contract became void. O. K. Garrison, accompanied by General Ingalis, called on M. Troithard, the French Minister, the result of which was that

THE BATTERIES WERE BOUGHT

by the French government. The Marquis stated that the persons with whom he conferred in New York about the sale of arms and their shipment were Mt. McKenzie, general agent of the Transatiantic steamers; Burmiam Brown, who shipped or chartered the steamers Erle and Outario, and Messrs. Church, Starbuck and several others.

Mt. Hamkin as ed whether the Marquis knew of any person who had communicated with the government or individuals in France, stating there would be or that they expected there would be an investigation into the sale of arms.

The MARQUIS repired, if any person had so acted as to an odicial matter he could not disclose it.

BE DID NOT SAN YES OR NO.

Mt. Schurz asked whether the Marquis knew of any Benson of the United States having had communication with Frence officials.

The Marquis repired, not so far as he knew.

Mt. Schurz asked whether the Marquis knew of any person helding official positions in this country who have had communication with the French government or private persons about this matter.

The Marquis replied that he did not know, and in the further examination said, about a year ago he gave the names of General Ingalls and C. K. Garrison as being implicated in the sales of arms. The Marquis then stated the conversation between himseli and the Secretary of War relative to General Ingalls. Senator Fatterson had previously mentioned the name of Ingalis to the Secretary, the Marquis having given the Senator Information about Ingalis calling at the Frenca Le

but wanted the Marquis to prefer charges. Ingalls had

BOASTED OF HIS INFLUENCE

with the authorises here, and the Marquis had often heard the name of Ingalis monitoned in the Remington transaction. In roply to Mr. Hamilio, the Marquis said he had Iurnished information to the correspondent of the Chemnati Gazette, a gentleman in whose discretion be had great confidence. The information was furnished at that gentleman's request. The papers he gave to the correspondent were copies of those with which he had furnished Senator summer. He did not recollect of having given the names of four persons whom he BELLEVED TO BE IMPLICATED in the transactions. The Marquis then gave the names of F. W. Peck, A. G. Reed, C. K. Garrison, and also the names of the bookkeeper of E. Remington & Sons and others, as witnesses.

The Marquis was examined at length by several members of the committee, and in the course of his pestimony said that

MR. SUMNER BEAD THE PRENON PAPERS, and therefore had information putside of that with which ino witness furnished him. He repeated that he never asked Mr. Sumner to introduce his resolution of inquiry. The Marquis stated that he mad had three or four interviews with the Secretary of War, in first as to the list of sales of arms, &c., the second relative to the letter of Remington to Lecesne, the particulars of which the witness stated yesterday, and repeating now that the Secretary of State in response to Remington's allegations.

Mr. Harlan asked numerous questions, in order to

Mr. Harlan asked numerous questions, in order to

Mr. HARLAN asked Rumerous questions, in order to test the witne s' memory.

Senator Ames asked the Marquis what he meant yesterday by saying that he did not like to see the CONVICTION OF M. PLACE

prepared in Washington previous to the trial in France. The Marquis replied that he meant the endorsement of Remington by the Secretary of War, Senator Conking, General Spinner and others, which in the trial made Remington appear in a new Areas.

for answer to a question whether the endorsements

In answer to a question whether the endorsements were used on the trial, the Marquis answered that he so understood, but it would occupy too long a time to state in what manner.

Senator Hamins asked the Marquis whether he knew of any government efficial who had in the result of the arms.

The marquis replied, not of his own knowledge. Senator Hamins asked mm whether he had any such snapicion.

The Marquis replied, he had told the committee all he knew about what was called the "Ring;" always controlled matters outside rather than indic, he had not taken the trouble to wade in the mire and mud to find out.

He was in the interrogated on the point, but nothing definite was elicited.

The Committee adjourned until Monday.

A STEAMER ON FIRE. The City of Galveston Burning at New Or-

leaus-Greater Fart of the Cargo Saved. New Orleans, March 29, 1872. The steamship City of Galveston, Captain Rowland, arrived yesterday morning from New York, with a full cargo of assorted merchandise. She

with a full cargo of assorted merchandise. She book fire at one o'clock this morning, burning her upper works, cabin, &c.

The fire is supposed to have originated in her coal bunkers. The only eargo on board was on the middle deck aft? The belance had been discharged. The steamer was filled with water, submerging sverything on board. The vessel and cargo were valued at \$10,000, and the vessel and part of the cargo were insured in New York. The loss cannot be ascertained.

Later Details from the score of the Disester. NEW ORLEANS March 20, 1872.
The despatch this morning regarding the burning of the steamer City of Gaiveston was greatly exaggerated. Only a small portion of her apper
works, immediately at the smokestack, was
burned. One half of the original cargo was damaged by water. The probable damage to vessel
and cargo is \$83,000.

THE SWAMP ANGELS.

The Press Still Eager for More. We continue our extracts on HERALD enterpri me varied tone will be found. We should be ne bottom of to-days quotations, from whose com-

AN INTELLIGENT EDITOR-HE SHALL BE GRATIFIED [From the Boston Traveller, March 28.]
The little vacation tour of the New York Herald correspondent among the swamps and bogs of North Carolina as the guest of the Lowery band of outlaws, furnishes the material for a most excit-ing and thriling romance for that enterpris-ing journal. Now that the correspondent has safely returned to civilization, after suffering many things at the hands of the telegraph and the Southern editors; after being led out to execution by two of the bandits and never heard of more, much that were otherwise tragic becomes simply interesting and even amusing. His story of a three mile horseback ride along a swamp trail, with his equipments banging his legs at every step; his conveyance across a "branch" on the back of one of the mulatto outlaws to save his the correspondent's-boot polish; his blindfold visit to one of the island dens of the robbers, where a perfect arsenal of weapons confronted his astonished gaze; the hospitality he re-ceived at the hands of Rhody, Henry Berry Lowery's wife and "Queen of Scuffletown," on whose beauty he somewhat enthusiastically des-cants; the marvellous equipment in which he represents the outlaws as habitually travelling no less than a rife, two double-barrelled shot guns, three six-shooting revolvers and something less than a peck of ammunition; the hardly won confidence and eventual kindness of the desperate bandlis, and lastly the report of the death of Henry Perry Lowery, their leader, by the accidental discharge of his own gun, and the confirmation of Boss Strong's death, thus reducing the band to three, make up a most astenishing tale of one phase of life in the nineteenth century, and whet our appetite for the fuller details which we may expect when the adventurous correspondent has full office facilities for writing and the opportunity of clear-

A PAIR OF SPECTACLES, HO! [From the Savannah Dally Advertiser, March 27.] THE LOWERY ROMANCE.—The telegraph an-Carolina, and that he reports the death of the famous outlaw whose name has been a terror in the land. If there is such a party by the name of Henderson, if he really has escaped from his captors, and if—we say if—his report of Lowery's death is to be relied upon the news is very welcome, indeed, to the entire country. But there has been such an air of "sensation" about this entire affair that we

morning. [From the Cincinnati Times and Chronicle, March 27.1 The saddest announcement of the week is that

the HERALD'S North Carolina correspondent is not dead, but sleepeth. MORE SOUTHERN BLIND BLOODTHIRSTINES

[From the Savannah Republican, March 26.]
THE HERALD'S "OUTLAW! COMMISSIONER.-If the miserable twaddle with walch the New YORK HERALD is now seeking to entertain its readers, regarding the movements and exsioner," does not thoroughly disgust them their stomachs must be made of strange stuff indeed. In the last report we are told as achievements to be boasted of that the HERALD commissioner had reached the cabin of Lowery, the leader of the outlaws, found her husband from home for an absence of six negro wife, was her "constant attendant," accompanied her to church on Sunday and a portion of the outlaws, who swear him "with terrible oaths" never to divuige any of the secrets that may be communicated to him, with the penalty of a "horrible and certain death," swears, of course, till he is black and blue, but resolves to tell all to the RERALD in order to glorify "the great representative journal of America!" Now, isn't this a pretty piece of ousiness for honest men to con-template! The latest news from the HERALD correspondent is not favorable to his safety. The Wil-mington papers of Sunday say he was at Lowery's cabin Friday, and about dark three of the gang entered and abruptly ordered him to follow them to the swamp, which he did after sending forward a paid the penalty of his folly with his life.

TENNIE'S TIRADE. .

Lecture by Miss Tennie C. Claffin at the Academy of Music-Plain Talk About the Freest of Free Love and the Tyranny of Marriage. Miss Tennic Claffin lectured at the Academy of

Music last evening. The house was crowded, and inasmuch as when the doors were opened a surging mob, stretching into the middle Irving place, was doing its best to get inside, there is little doubt that a report of the police, given subsequently, that the Academy could have been filled twice over, was in all probability true. There was one conspicuous feature in the seembly that occupied the seats and crowded the floors-it was as sombre as the first nights of a "Black Crook" performance. Miss Claffn's sex had a very small representation. Wherever the of masculinity; here and there a group was broken up by the face of woman; in a few of the boxes were several ladies, and conspicuously in the dress circle there was one lady, attired in evening dress, accompanied by a gentieman, who looked like an exotic flower in a plantation of pines. The announced subject of the jecture was "Behind the Scenes in Wall Street," But this was soon discovered to be either a misnomer or a willul intention to first catch an audience and then deliver a lecture upon quite another text. The real subject of the lecture was

THE ETHICS OF SEXUAL QUALITY.

quite another text. The real subject of the lecture was

THE ETHICS OF SEXUAL QUALITY.

It dealt with the relations of the sexes with a biblical plainness and with a biblical plain and biblical plain and broad assertion, and generally accompanied the oheer by a request that the pestitent passage should be re-read. This was explainable on the supposition that his was what the boys and young men had come for, and they naturally desired to make the most of it. But the passage that received the loudest applicate were those in which marriage was held up to ridicule, and that these should be endorsed so significantly by so large an anchence was to the ordinary observer somewhat tenses should be endorsed so significantly by so large an anchence was to the ordinary observer somewhat starting. Miss Cladin spoke for about an hour and ten minutes, in a clear voice, and she is entitled to the benefit of the criticism that she spoke with an earnestness of manner that seemed to indicate that she believed what she said. The final conclusions of her tecture, however—extracts from which are unworthy of a more extended publicity—went to show that marriage, as it ordinarily exists in society, was a deinsion of an unenlightened age, fraught with the gravest evils, and that woman free to love, free to disown ner wedded husband, for cause, and free to turn the tubles upon man when he went after strange women, was a millennium in the world's history that the lecturer called upon divinity itself to witness that she deducated her life to assist in bringing about to actual and living consummation. Miss Cladin was loudy

Railrond Blockade Between New Brunswick and Maine-Jinan neturers' Manifesto lu BANGOR, Me., March 29, 1872.

Saturday last. This end of the road is clear as far as Danforth, eighty-eight miles above here, and a train from there reached this place last night.

A lively interest in magnificatures is being manifested here, and a call largely signed by business men of this city is out for a hubble meeting to be held on Monday evening next. To take the subject into consideration.

THE ROBESON INQUIRY.

About Bad Coal and Clinkers-Advertising for Contracts-Wood's Testimony-The

Three Scoundrel Story.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1872. The committee to investigate the alleged !!regu larities in the Navy Department met at noon. All the members were present. Secretary Robeson produced and read his original order directing the

THE SECOR CLAIM, in accordance with the report of the Board of Examination thereon, which report was also put in

John Lenthall, the witness who testified last night. He verified the order just read as the one on which he had acted; was not surprised when he received it; such orders were not uncommon during his term of office; suggested to the Secretary of the Navy the advisability of purchasing certain lots of live oak timber, for which Congress had made an appropriation; proposals were invited and bids received, after due advertisements; by direction of the Secretary of the Navy notified Mr. Swift and a firm named Brown of the acceptance of their bids. By Secretary Robeson—The bids were made as usual, and the contracts were awarded to the lowest

By Mr. Archer-According to the usage of partment charges for patent rights must be paid by contractors, and not by the government. The item of this kind in the second bill, however, was paid to Ericsson, who had peculiar rights in regard to the monitors first constructed, and the allowance of this item was properly made.

CHARLES H. BAKER, Chief Engineer in the Navy, was sworn. Was on duty on the United States steamship Worcester on her cruise in March last year, on her voyage from Beston to Plymouth, England; the quality of her coal was ascertained by him to be bad; it left a refuse of from thirty to forty per cent; the usual cent; in his quarterly report, in what is called the steam log, he gave THE PERCENTAGE OF THE REFUSE

left by this coal; such percentages are given in the engineer's report as part of the regular official information; the coal was taken on board at Charlestown, Mass.; did not know who furnished saw, but the coal from the bunkers of the ship that was last used was good; did not know whether this was part of the same lot, or whether the vender had put in his best coal first; bad coal tended to clog the fines, but did not injure the machinery.

J. W. KING,
Chief of the Burcau of Steam Engineering, was
sworn and examined by Mr. Bartlett—Has been
Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering since March 15, 1869; is prepared to produce a statement showing the purchases for the Bureau during the two years preceding the date of this last report, so ordered by the committee; the purchases of iron, &c., referred to were made by the commandants of the navy yards under his orders based on requisitions. These purchases were made sometimes in the open market and some times by means or advertisements and proposals: know the law of March 2, 1861, which requires contracts for supplies and services for departments of the

the law of March 2, 1861, which requires contracts for supplies and services for departments of the government to be made by advertisement; this law applies to witness' department as well as to others, but it makes an exception in regard to personal services and to exigencies of the service, as, for instance, when a slap is about to sall and requires supplies immediately; purchases have always been made to a General purchases have always been made to a General purchases have always been made to a discount to sall but also for the requirements of the navy pards; witness could not say without examining the books whether such purchases without advertisement had been to a greater or less amount under his administration than under his predecessor, Mr. Isherwood, and others before the war; very small appropriations were made for his bureau during the two years referred to, and the purchases were correspondingly small; the government saved money by omitting the annual advertisements, by means of schedules; purchases exceeding \$1,000 in amount, however, are always preceded by advertisement, not annual advertisement by schedule but

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT BY THE PAYMASTERS who make the purchases; this is required by the regulations of the department, even in the case of "exigences," he has had nothing to do with the preparation of plans for or the construction of engines for two torned boals, and knows nothing especial about the patent of Fowler's propeller, no examination in regard to it had been made under his direction.

By Secretary Robeson—Witness was appointed by the President and condrmed by the Senate, of the May; the omission of advertising by schedule for the first year referred to, therefore occurred funder in spredecessor; these annual schedules are for repairs, &c., and as no one can tell at the beginning of the fiscal year what repairs will be needed, loved paymasters make the

and as the appropriations for his bureau are smathey must be kept in hand and not vested in articular may not be needed; local paymasters make a parchases after their requisitions receive the aproval of the commandants of the navy yards, a the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, a

purchases after their requisitions receive the approval of the commandants of the navy yards, and the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and advertisement is made, as previously stated; the total amount of coal purchased by witness' bureau for the past three years was 4,309 tons, costing \$36,712; it was all bought by local gaymasters, part of it in California for use of the navy yard there; witness mas never received an order or an intimation of any kind from Secretary Robeson instructing him or having a tendency to influence him to favor any porson whatever, or to omit any advertising by schedule or otherwise; witness is solely responsible for all the acts of his bureau; on the records of the bureau Mr. Cottell has never been made a purchasing agent for any thing whatever in witness' bureau.

By Mr. Archer – Witness' bureau is not responsible for the inspection of the coal used by vessels.

Mr. P. wood
was sworn, and testified he knew the late Simeon Johnson, of Washington.

Mr. Bartlett, in response to inquiry, stated he proposed to show that Johnson was an agent of the Secors for the collection of the claim, which was paid by the Navy Department, and that Johnson employed and paid Wood money to go to New York, and with the Secors devise means to prevent the disclosure of the true character of this claim, which Johnson admitted to Wood was frauduent.

Mr. Regent opposed the introduction of Merra Brakesy Testimony
as contrary to all rates of evidence, and unprecedenced and unjust.

Mr. Archer suggested that the Investigating Committee of the House burd extended the limits of testiments and the steam of the claim to the steam.

as contrary to all raies of evidence, and unprecedented and unjust.

Mr. Archer suggested that the Investigating Committee of the House had extended the limits of teatimony very widely, but did not know whether evidence like this had ever been admitted in regard to the alleged statement of a man now dead.

Mr. Peters thought the offered testimony was plainly inadmissable. The object of the investigation was to ascertain facts. Moreover, it appeared that if Johnson made the statement at all it was after the ciaim had been paid, and it was a well-known rule of evidence that a declaration of that kind could not be received as evidence if made after the agent's functions had ceased. Mr. Peters believed also that

If JOHNSON WERE LIVING

he would repel such a statement as totally false.

Mr. Bair suggested that proof was wanting of the fact that Johnson was really secor's attorney.

Mr. Bartlett replied that he could adduce documentary proof on that point by stonday evening.

Mr. Sargent said the theory on which this evidence was offered was that the declaration of a scoundrei, employed by another scoundrei, since dead, to do a corrupt thing with a third scoundrel, was to be received as evidence of the guitt of a party having no connection with either.

Secretary Robeson denounced the attempt to bring in such testimony as intamous, and asked Bartiett if he expected to snow that Johnson was his (kobeson's) agent.

Alter some further discussion, no other witnesses.

frandulent.

After some further discussion, no other witnesses being presont and no decision being reached on the question of admitting Wood's testimony, the Committee adjourned until next Monday evening, at seven o'clock.

NEW YORK CONNECTED WITH NEW JERSEY. GODWINVILLE, N. J., March 29, 1872.

The track of the Northern and Southern divisions of the New Jersey Midiand Railroad was connected at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, making a continuous line from New Durham, three miles above

GENERAL HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S RE-

LOUISVILLE, March 29, 1572. General Humphrey Marshall's body has been em-balmed, and will be taken to Frankfort to-morrow morning, where it will be deposited in a vault to

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Approaching the End-No Hope for Jersey City-A Stubborn but Hopeless Struggle-Patterson Opens a Galling Fire-What the Governor Thinks of Weart's Charter-Uprising of the People.

The session of the New Jersey Legislature is rapidly drawing to a close. The resolution for the final adjournment next Thursday was taken up yes-terday in the Senate. Mr. McPherson opposed the resolution, as no relief had been afforded to Jersey City, and he did not see how any could be granted by next Thursday. He was willing to remain till lieved from the oppressive burdens now resting upon it. But the protest was unavailing. When the resolution was put to the vote only two were re-corded against it—McPherson and Havens. So Jersey City will receive no relief from a republ Legislature. The benighted people of that city must shoulder the load, relying for assistance on the incorruptible Court that came to the rescue when corruption was rampant. The tidal wave York will be followed by another in New Jersey next fall no less destructive to sustained in power a set of thieves, some of whom ave been already convicted, while the others are under indictment for most flagrant frauds. This sample municipal administration under the republican party is the last that party will have the opportunity to bestow for many years, when the people pronounce a verdict at the ballot nox next The animus of the Legislature has been apparent

whenever a bill for the relief of Jersey City was introduced. A stubborn fight was maintained by Messrs. Stevens, Gaede and O'Nelli against a new supplement to the Jersey City charter. Mr. Stevens offered an amendment that the new Commissioners should be elected by the people; but it was voted down. He then offered an amendment providing for their election by the Board of Aldermen; but that shared the same fate. Gaede sprang to his feet and made a most vene-ment appeal to the house; but the House ment appeal to the House; but the House was deaf to any appeal for justice. Patterson, of Monmouth, also came to the rescue, and the ropublicans winced under his butter trony. Plympton, the Pavonia Club member, became so confused and oblivious that in his efforts to defend the charter and resist the amendments he commenced to speak on the veto power when no such question was before the House. After a lew minutes he opposed "the motion to strike cut the enacting clause" when no such motion was offered. Stevens' amendments were deteated by 30 to 22. Horn and Hemisch, of Newark, voting with the democrats. These two gentiemen refused to support a charter which thay pronounce a scheine of wholesale robbery.

The bill was ordered to a third reading. It is more infancous than the original Bunisted charter. It virtually annuls the Mayor's veto power, and increases the salaries of the Commissioners. Mr. Farrier is the sponsor of the bill. He seems to forget the fate of Fielder, Honnolower, Anness and Warren.

It virtually annuls the Mayor's veto power, and increases the salaries of the Commissioners. Mr. Farrier is the sponsor of the bill. He seems to forget the fate of Fielder, Homolower, Anness and Warren.

But the most remarkable scene, perhaps, of the seesion occurred on Wednesday, who the Legislature assembled in John meeting to make appointments. Those relating to gressy City created quite a breeze. Plympton arose, in a state of great excitement, arising from the weighty responsionity resting on him, and proposed the following names:—

For Police Justice, Benjamin Shackieton, vice W. Lee, resigned; for Police Commissioner, Jacoo Z. Marinus, vice Hutton; for Fire Commissioner, John B. Drayton, vice Carnes; for Board of Public Works, Rudolph Surbur and Asa W. Fry, vice Ingwersen and Bray, respectively.

Patterson, who seems to enjoy his siesta during the transaction of more routine business, started from his lotharry and there was a sudden and projound luit. He opened by moving that the joint meeting suspend action on these nominations till the amendments to the Jersey City caarter, pending in both houses of the Legislature, be disposed of, "It is time," no continued, "that the republican party—the gominatory in this Legislature—snould do something if they will not above the deonocratic party of the Something for they will not above the deonocratic party to do something for they will not above the deonocratic party to do something to relieve the people of sersey City from the oppressive burdens now resting upon them. It cannot have escaped the attention of the members here present that commissioners created by the Jersey City canter, when they will not allow the democratic party to do something to relieve the people of sersey City from the oppressive burdens now resting upon them. It cannot have escaped the attention of the members here present that commissioners created by the Jersey City and the proper question for us now it, not whether we shall make any new appointment, but whether with any show of decency,

from all parts of the anouse greeted this innocent invowal of the result of the canons proceedings on the previous night. Poor Flympton was to be pitted as he stood in a bewildered attilude unable of "see the point." When the laughter subsided he mastered up courage enough to add that the men who had been just nominated were very good men, and were selected on account of their litness for the different positions.

"Then, gentlemen," cried Patterson, who was watching his opportunity, "I hope that the Legislature will have compassion on good men, and I would ask you to paule oefore you have them lainted by association with men convicted of orme." A feeble hards was head in response; but the breeze which this single sentence created throughout the channer may be described by the rather ludefinite term "sensation." Patterson had been leveling his gun during the departs and when he fired he struck the mark. That ended the debate. Patterson arose and left his year, and, as he sumtered buckwards towards the hali catrance, he encountered the nod of a republican member, who could not suppress the admission, "That's quite time."

Of course the nominations were confirmed, but if the Legislature will pass any of the bills amending the caarter these nominations will go to the winas. There are great hopes that something will be done in this direction before the adoutament of the Legislature next Toursday. Dudley S. Gregory, J. M. Cornelson, Dr. Quimby, smith Mevide, and many other prominent Jersey City men, are dovoung their earnest attention to the proposed amendments, and are constant in their attendance at Trenton. The only objection to Mr. Weart's bill which may retard its progress is the long term clause. Experience has shown that a term extending beyond three years is anything but safe for the people. The Governor will not sign the bill it it should pass in that shape. Yet the oil has some excellent reatures of a conservative character, who would rescue the people of dersey City intend to the emphasized to send two on

on of the incubers of acceptable to most democrats.

The Legislature will adjourn on the 4th day of April. The ime is too short to give any new bid a reasonable chance of

passage.

This bill, if pelitioned for by a large number of citizens of all parties, will surely become a law, and put an end to the iniquitous rings now existing under the present outgrowth of the New York frauds.

Sign the memorial, and forward it to the Hon. James Stephens and Jesse Wandle, at Trenton, before Fuesday noon; and all who can, need at Trenton on that day, to impress upon the members of the Legislature the necessity of the passage of this bill.

Spring Freshets.—Serious apprehensions are entertained all along our rivers of damage from great ireshets this spring. The snow is lying all about the head waters of the Penobscot, Piscataquis, Kennebec, Androsoggin and Sandy, with an average depth of about four feet. The fee has metted but fittle yet, and is very thick and strong, while in average years the snow has largely disappeared and the fee become thin and weak at this season. We suggest to property holiers on the rivers to set their houses in order and prepare to meet the dangers which seem to impend.—Pordand Press, March 25.

ART MATTERS.

Fale of the Snedecor Collection of Paintings at Cliston Hail.

Seventy-five works of this collection were sold on Thursday night at what must be regarded as very moderate prices. The attendance at Chuton Hall was large, but not quite so numerous as on former occa-sions, but, on the other hand, most of those present first the competition was lukewarm, but as the evening wore on and the better works came up however, were small, and, though the pictures were for the most part closely contested, the buyers were not in a very generous mood.
Unless the parons of art are more liberal
to-night and Saturday Snedecor will run the risk
of losing considerably. This would be much to be regretted, as the collection which Mr. Snedecor brought together was a remarkably meri-If the public do not support an effort of this kind there is danger that the caterers may become dis-couraged from bringing good works into the con-try, and fall back into the old rut. It would be ult to estimate the service to the cause of art which has been rendered by the good collections notice. Certainly they have so far educated people interested in the purchase of pictures that a class of painting which sold readily here so late as last year can to-day find no buyers. The following are the sums brought by some of the more important works last night:—"The Nosegay," Aufray, \$105; "Play After School," De Leub, \$117 50; Landscape, \$300; "Isola Madra," Weir, \$130; "Meditation," Ambery, \$250; Landscape, Sonntag, \$225; "Playing at Marbles," Aufray, \$105; "Sunset at Sca," De Haas, \$595; "Nantucket Beach," Bricher, \$305; "Christmas Tree," \$490; Landscape and Cattle, James M.

at Marbles," Aufray, \$105; "Sunset at Sea," De Haas, \$595; "Nantucket Beach," Bricher, \$305; "Christmas Tree," \$490; Landscape and Cattle, James M. Hart, \$120; "Frugality," Seigert, \$210; "Industry," \$210. In the Library—"Portailer," \$250; "Christmas the Britan Market Market

ville Gallery.

The two gentlemen whose works make up the present exhibition of paintings at the Somerville Gallery are suniciently familiar to the public not to need any special introduction by the art critic. They are both American artists, who have travelled considerably in Southern Europe with some advantage. In view of the number and elaborateness of the pictures and studies which they brought from their travels in the Oid that they devoted themselves in the proper inderstood by a visit to the gallery. We miss in this collection the variety of subject which we are accustomed to find in those brought to the hammer by collectors or dealers, but as these paintings are the work of two men this result is unavoidable.

There is, however,
A PLEASANT DIVERSITY OF SUBJECT features is the presence of a number of water color drawings by Coleman; these display great delicacy of treatment, and no small power of composition. Indeed, we are rather of opinion that both artists are happiest in their smaller works.

Among the important canvases we were espe-Plains," in which we have a rich sunset effect in the sky, contrasting with the dark green of a sedgy bank in the foreground. The artist has so carefully modulated his lights and shades that we perceive not where the transformation is effected from the giories of the sunset to the gloom of a coming night. His "Signal Fires of the Moors" has much of the character of a battle piece; but we should

might. His "signal Fires of the Moora" has much of the character of a battle piece; but we should say the figures are simply put in to break the lone and desorate look of the barren hills. Even the normal figure of war seems a relief from THE AWFUL SOLITUDE that dwells around those peaks. On the opposite wall hangs a most interesting picture, "The American besert." From the further bank of the river that flows slowly by in the foreground rises like a huge wall one of those piles of rock which are known in this region as the "red buttes." It presents all the appearance of a ruin. This feeling is rather encouraged than corrected by the pyracindlike mountains seen in the distance. The place has all the look of a desert, and it would require little stretch of the imagination to look on the wild Indian norsemen who are entering the ford as a party of Bedouin warriors. In this, as in other paintings in the collection of this class of scenes, the artist seems to have reproduced all the lense of desoration which we experience in such scenes. A more pleasing, but scarcely more interesting, subject is that in Mr. Coleman's large canvas, "The Ships of the Western Plains," This is rather a poetic license, as the ships in question are wagons, drawn by oxen, the usual manner of transporting freight in the Western regions. The ships of the Western Plains," This lis rather a poetic license, as the ships in question are wagons, drawn by oxen, the usual manner of transporting freight in the Western regions. The subject has been truthfully treated and the painting bears evidences of careful work, "Ships Unloading in New York" possesses most focal interest. The manner in which the artist has used

THE PICTURESQUE MATERIAL

furnished by our wharves is most happy. As a picture of everyday life it is truthful, and yet presents strongly the poetic side of our warehouses and wharves. The work has been carefully done, preserving the strongly marked local characteristics of the scene.

George H. Hall is principally represented by Spanish

and frequently strong in color, but we confess we prefer the luscions grapes and peaches that look so inviting on the canvas, or the delicate flowers and blossoms whose form and mes the artist has so cunningly initiated. There were in all about two hungled works in the gallery that, for the most part, have never been exhibited. They have the additional merit of being nearly all plained directly from nature, and have indeed of the freshness and orillancy that are so often lost in making large pictures out of the original studies. The collection will remain on view till the 4th of April, and will then be sold by auction.

GOOD FRIDAY.

How the Churches Observed the Day-"The Ado. ration of the (ross' - Morning and Evening Sermons-Good Friday Ancient Customs-Mammon-Holy Saturday.

As the anniversary of the Saviour's birthdag brings joy and peace to every Christian home all the world over so the anniversary of His crucifixion spreads a heavy cloud of sombre feeling over every Christian heart. Since the very earliest times the records tell us that Good Friday has ever been a day of mourning. At the present time the Church, with customary appropriateness, surrounds the commemoration of the Saviour's death with impressive ceremony. This week has, therefore, been a succession of religious services, one exceeding the other in suggestive rites, and in the solemn corresponds with which they have and in the solemn ceremonials with which they have been presented. The services of Wedgesday and Thursday were all so sad, being the steps to the cruciffxion, that they become in thought blended with those of yesterday, and differ but little from them i.i. the outpouring of the Church's grief in following the redeeming scenes, the last of which ends in the "adoration of the cross." This ceremnoy of the "adoration of the cross" was the special feature at the Catholic churches yesterday morning.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES. At St. Patrick's Cathedral the Archolshop, Surrounded by a number of his priests, participated in the mass of the presentified. The prayers before the mass were for all peoples and all countries. The Gospel was the narrative of the passion, and was sung in parts, one priest representing the Saviour, another the Jews and the third the people. After this came the "adoration of the cros sung, and the Archbishop prostrated nimeli before it, the priests following in the same devotion. The procession to the repository then was formed, similar to that described in yesterday's HERALD, and the sacrament, which had been exposed on Holy Thursday, was now brought back to the principal alter to be consumed at the mass that followed.

After mass the Archbishop delivered an eloquent sermon. In the evening the "Tenebrie" was

chanted, and, this over, the priests went to the courselessionals, where they remained for several hours.

At St. Stephen's church the same coremonics were observed as at the Cathedral, the Rev. Dr. McGlynn omclating. The procession conveying the biessed omelating. The procession conveying the biessed sacrament from the repository to the high altar was as grand and as well carried out as that on the preceding day bearing it to the temporary tabernacle. After mass the repository was quickly taken down, the beautiful decorations removed from the cnuren and the covered marble statue of \$1.50 sepp put in its own place. The "Fenengy" was chanted in the atternoon. In the evening, at half-past seven o'clock, the Rev. Dr. McGlynn preached, a most touching sermon on the death of christ-past seven o'clock, the Rev. Dr. McGlynn preached, among the congregation. The steps of the Passion were quickly gianced at and the Sixviour's sorrow, adwert upon, but the description of the last scene off Calvary, for utterances penetrating the heart of his hearers and appealing for their love of God through means of this the greatest of agonies, was most powerful and effectual. The sermon was listened to by a vast congregation.

At St. Peter's churca, Barciay street; the Jesuits's churca, in West Sixteenta street; St. Anne's, East Twelfth street, and at the Paulists' chirca, in Sixty-mith street, the morning services were carried out very impressively.

During the day in all the Catholic churches the faithful continued to crowd around the sincularica to kiss the cross which was left exposed in each for the purpose. Crowds of worsanppers were lastendance at all the services on they friuraday.

PROTESTANT EPISCO/AL CHURCHES.

At Trinky church the morning sermon was yesterday preached by Rev. Dr. Haight, and the atternoon sermon by Rev. Dr. Ogilbie. The interior of the church is in some places draped in mourning colors. Both the morning sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Dix, and in the evening a sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. Dix, and in the evening a sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. Osgood. There was a good attendance at each service.

RITUALISTIC. sacrament from the repository to the high aftar

delivered by Rev. Dr. Osgood. There was a gool attendance at each service.

The Free Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in Forty-fifth street, had very impressive services yesterday. The altar was draped in black, no candles were lighted, and there was no music. From moon tilt three o'clock the service called the "finee Rours' Adoration" was held, and was concusied by the church bell tolling thirty-three times in commemoration of the thirty-three years of the Savicur's life.

BUSINESS AND THE DAY.

The great money mart of the city was religiously silent yesterday. The contrast between the sombrea atmosphere of the place in its holiday attire and in its ordinary working clothes was favorable to religion, all things considered. The City Hall was relieved of the crowd of loafers and shysters who congregate their usually, and employés and other officials in that building were for once inclined to believe that religion was not so bad a thing. Many private merchanis gave their cierks a holiday. Eut as a general thing stores were all open and trying to turn a ponny any how, in the vicinity of the churches there was much the appearance all day of a Sunday at service hoars.

Some strange customs are chronicled as belonging to Good Friday. In England one of these was the dressing of a figure of Christ, carrying it round to the alars of the church, and then laying it on the figure and brought offerings of corn and eggs, &c. It was builed wire great ceremony. Another was the blessing of rings, which

It was buried with great ceremony. Another was the blessing of rings, which thenceforward were supposed to possess miraculous healing powers. The cross buns, even to the present day, sold in England on Good Friday, are the role of an old superstition which credited to bread baked on Good Friday the power to cure certain diseases. In Gentham Caurch, Linconstite, seven ole males used to wast, with Newell well water, a figure on a tomb, each getting a shilling for the job. The figure was called "Monty Grime," and the custom was not discontinued until 1832. In several parts of Italy even to the present day it is customary for nobles and the wealthy to envelop themselves in a kind of penitental dress, with face concealed except the eyes, and go about box in nand asking for alms, Processions of penitents similarly habited are often seen in the Southern part of Italy.

HOLY SATURDAY.

To day at the masses in the Catholic churches the fire and incense and pascental cand'e are biessed. There is music at the services and the mourning is discontinued. Each caurch during the day is busy in preparing for the grand services on Easer Sunday.

THE METAIRIE RACES.

Great Congregation of Sports on the Louisie nun Course-The Programme for To-Day-The Races and Horses Entered to Run.

New Orleans, March 29, 1872. Never since the formation of the Methirle Course, in 1835, to the present time has there been such a congregation of fast horses at that world renowned race course. There have been undoubtedly a few stouter horses there, such as Lexington, Lecompte, Planet and Daniel Boone, but none that were ever faster, as far as they can go. Nothing is taked of in the city this evening but the races to-morrow, and the probable chances for winners. Dr. Underwood is seiling pools at Hawkins',

There will be three races to-morrow, the first being the Bingaman Stakes, a dash of two miles, which has seven entries, comprising Salina, Neilie Ransom, Saucebox, George Wilkes, Stockwood,

Ransom, Saucebox, George Wilkes, Stockwood, Hollywood and Creole Dance. Nellie Gray would have also been entered, but she is a little oif. The second race is a mile and a half, for all ages, which will nave for starters Monarchist, Lord Byron, Pilgrim, Tom Leathers, Forster, Marchesse, Nanny Douglass and Annie B.

The next is alle neats, for which there are ten entries, comprising Woodford, Ningara, Arizona, Bayoner, John McDonald, Sir Rufus, Aileo, Frank, Hampton, Nathan Oakes and Conductor.

In the first race Salina was the favorite over any named horse. Nelie Ransom had second choice in the second race. Foster was the favorite at three to one, and in the third Arizona had the call. Conductor had second choice.

The Paciffic Coast.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Apache Indians Left to Themselves Again-General Crook Retires from the Warpath-The Stars and Stripes in Pampe-page Harber-Suspicions Movement of

Partirio Pinz.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29, 1872.

General Crook has suspended the campaign against the Apache Indians in Arizona on being informed of General Howard's mission. are no | masters almost of the entire country.

The United States steamer Narragansett raised the American flag over the harbor of Pamraised the American flag over the harbor of Pampapango, Navigators' islands.

Forty thousand pounds of California butter have been shipped to New York and Boston this woek.

The friends of Porfitio Diaz are endeavoring to charter a vessel here to sait immediately to the Mexican coast with some person whose name they decline giving, but it is positively known that this is a Diaz movement.

The Third Congregational church in this city has voied by a rarge majority to receive several Uninesse converts to full membership in the church. This is the first church in the Pacific States to take such action.

The United States steamer Fern has arrived from New York by the way of Kio Jaheiro and Callad.